

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE
OF DESIGN



SCHOOL YEAR

1938

1939

BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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The Critiques in THE BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937-1938

ALOIS FABRY, JR., *Director*

The fine work and support of my predecessor William C. Palmer as Director of the Mural Decoration Department, has helped me greatly in starting and reorganizing the present department.

In the fall of 1937 the Mural Decoration Department seemed about to close its doors due to a lack of interest on the part of students and schools throughout the country. A desperate effort was made to revive interest in the department by mailing out an appeal early in October for cooperation to 130 art schools and universities in the United States. A quick and encouraging response from such schools as Yale University, Cleveland School of Art, Dayton Art Institute, etc., brought forward a hope which strengthened the prestige of the department and put what seemed a hopeless situation back on its feet again.

Energetic plans were started immediately to reorganize the Beaux-Arts Atelier and to develop a program which would be of keen interest to the students, one which would deal with contemporary problems in mural decoration. A newly painted workroom and an office for the Director were most generously supplied by the Board of Trustees. The cleaning-up attitude seemed to have an immediate effect as the students were willing to do their work on the premises. The class although small was good and stood out in the competitive problems. Plans were also developed for a visiting critic to come and discuss the problems with the students. This was found to be very helpful and of great advantage to the student in dealing with his problems.

The problems presented for solution were enthusiastically received and pertained to the World's Fair buildings. Some very original and interesting solutions were evolved.

This year the number of schools submitting drawings for judgment was ten, double that of the preceding school year and sixty-one new students enrolled for the problems which brought the total to 163 as compared to the 102 of a year ago. It was gratifying to see the response and we look forward in the coming year to an even larger enrollment. Fewer high awards were given

on the work as the juries felt a higher standard should be established. A compilation of awards at the end of the year disclosed three outstanding mural students, who were awarded Second Medals for their work in the school year. One of these, a member of the Mural Atelier, also received the highest number of values for the year.

This year the number of competitions were reduced from five to four as it is felt that a better presentation could be obtained and a more harmonious solution could be worked out with the curriculum of participating schools. There is an increase in the requirements, however, two drawings must be submitted instead of one—a perspective and finished elevation drawing.

The prize money of \$200 for the Mural Department is a worthy feature and I am grateful to the Board of Trustees for its help in attempting to encourage the Department wherever there is a need for it. The "Sketch Class" is also a new venture which is open to all students and professional men in the field. With the co-operation of all, this can develop into something really worthwhile.

I am deeply indebted to the men who so unselfishly gave of their time and energy to write the programs for the past year: Messrs. William Gehron, Frederic C. Hiron, Frederick G. Frost, L. Andrew Reinhard, T. Merrill Prentice; and to the critics who have helped the Atelier so much: Messrs. Ernest Peixotto, Francis S. Bradford and Ezra Winter.

Statistics:

Total number of students registered	68
Total number of programs issued	5
Awards made: First Mention	7
Second Mention	7
Mention	29
Half Mention	19
No Award	99
Hors Concours	2
Total number of drawings submitted	163

Three Second Medals were awarded to the following:

N. B. Wheeler, Beaux-Arts Atelier	8 Values
F. H. Norris, John Herron Art Institute	7 Values
L. Trissel, John Herron Art Institute	7 Values

A DAY NURSERY

CLASS B PROBLEM II

A suburban colony of low rental housing, where a number of mothers will have to follow employment to supplement the family income, is in need of a day nursery to take care of children of pre-kindergarten age, from one month to four years old.

Site: An 80,000 sq. ft. clearing in a parcel of 20 year old pine wood with free exposures largely to the south and west. The terrain is almost level. The approach road runs east-west and is on the south side of the plot.

Requirements: The structure is intended for 60 children. The children are segregated in two groups according to their age: Infants—1 month to 2 years; Toddlers—18 months to 4 years.

The requirements in general are:

1. Lobby and mothers' waiting room with information desk, centrally located between infants' and toddlers' department.
2. Matron's office, two nurses' rooms, washroom and toilet.
3. Doctor's office with running water.

JURY OF AWARD

WILL RICE AMON
ROLF W. BAUHAN
C. W. BEESTON
RICHARD M. BENNETT
GEORGE DAUB
KENNETH M. DAY
PERRY DUNCAN
DONALD A. FLETCHER

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 10, 1939

4. Infants' reception with 2 small tubs and 3 sinks, linen closets.
5. Two rooms largely enclosed of 10 cots each for infants, 30% of the area is playfloor. Provide outdoor terrace, partly shaded, partly sun exposed.
6. Isolation room for infants approximately 150 sq. ft.
7. Toddlers' reception.
8. Toddlers' bathroom with adjoining linen storage.
9. Small toilets.
10. Two inter-connecting combinable nursery rooms with adjoining open-air terrace for 40 toddlers. Toy closets.
11. Two porch-like sleeping rooms for 40 toddlers.
12. Detention room for children getting indisposed, 2 couches.
13. Kitchen storage and service room to serve both departments and small staff dining room.
14. Diaper laundry, possibly in basement.
15. Servants' toilet and washroom.
16. Playlawn for toddlers, partially shaded. Sandlot, shallow wading pool.

FREDERICK G. FROST
ALFRED GIFFERT
LEON N. GILLETTE
FREDERICK A. GODLEY
HAROLD V. COUBERT
EDWARD S. HEWITT
A. MUSGRAVE HYDE
WILLIAM J. JENSEN

OTTO F. LANGMANN
HENRY MIRICK
CHARLES L. NUTT
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
PAUL SIMPSON
OTTO TEEGEN
ADRIAN WALDORF
LEONARD B. WAMNES

REPORT OF THE JURY

DONALD A. FLETCHER

The jury agreed that this problem, though difficult, was a good one, being a real problem definitely stated. The basic points for which the jury examined the drawings were, first, the arrangement of the rooms according to a logical functional sequence; second, the disposition of the building on the lot so as to divide it efficiently, at the same time caring for the orientation and the circulation; and third, some architectural expression in the arrangement of the volumes of the building.

Due perhaps to the complexity of the problem, which involved two separate suites of similar service, there were many designs which departed from the solution indicated in the sketch. Recognizing the difficulty of the problem, the jury was more lenient than usual in placing drawings

H.C. Many designs failed to reduce the problem to simple enough terms; although their elements were well disposed, the expression became pretentious and complicated.

After seeing a number of solutions, the jury was able to make decisions concerning certain outstanding difficulties, which the student probably was not able to make so clearly, having no finished examples before him. It was decided that maximum continued exposure to the sun was not necessarily desirable; that service from the kitchen might pass through the reception rooms (which would probably not be in use at meal time), but not through the main lobby; and that the best general division of the lot resulted from an east and west building

with north and south exposures, placing the toddlers to the west with a large playground, and the infants to the east, with the entrance, including the service entrance. It was not considered necessary to arrive directly at the door by car.

It was interesting to the jury that turning the building at an angle on the lot did not seem to offer any better solution of the orientation or the circulation than was obtainable by placing it parallel with the street. In some designs, the difficulty of locating the kitchen to serve two sides at once without crossing circulation was met by putting the kitchen in the basement. This was considered defective. In many designs, playgrounds were placed too close to the street; the service entrance passed too close to the sleeping infants; playgrounds arranged as courts were too small and too much enclosed; and kitchen service was lacking.

Many designs were lacking in elementary matters; some had staff rooms with no outside light or ventilation; others had long narrow corridors; and others placed their

main rooms in a corner, with only a small amount of light at one end.

Three more general matters came up frequently during the course of the judgment. A number of drawings represented buildings which could hardly be called "designs," being merely a set of rectangular boxes lying haphazardly together (haphazardly, at least, from the point of view of form). Some designs were too large in scale; the buildings looked like much larger ones, drawn at half the scale. It was also pointed out that skilful placing of the drawings on the sheet greatly facilitated the jury's task of understanding the scheme, and also revealed at a glance a certain design ability.

A large number of drawings were held for First Mention, but most of them failed to receive the award.

The awards were distributed as follows:

4 First Mention Placed	79 No Award
6 First Mention	8 Hors Concours
100 Mention	197 Total Submitted

A COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH II

The County Fair of today suffers from competition with the State Fairs, District Fairs, and Community Group Shows, but where counties are prosperous and densely populated, associations have been formed, owning their land, buildings, and equipment, necessary for such exhibitions which last from one to two weeks. Such an association wishes sketches showing the disposition of the various buildings and groups on its newly acquired land. The important buildings are to be of a permanent character. The terrain is level, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile square and bordered by a main highway at one side.

Roughly, the buildings will fall in the following categories:

A. Administration and Control:

Shall include the Entrance, Control, Administration,

JURY OF AWARD

C. W. BEESTON
HAROLD V. GOUBERT

REPORT OF THE JURY

The problem of the County Fair is an interesting one because two major conflicting elements, education and amusement are necessary for its success. However, the jury was of the opinion that the principal purpose of the Fair is educational inasmuch as the county's residents

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 10, 1939

Restaurant, and Parking Space, and an enclosing fence or wall for the grounds.

B. Exhibition:

Shall include (1) Exhibition halls for Agricultural Education, (machinery, farm products, fruit, grain, culinary articles, handiwork, etc.) (2) Barns, sheds and pens for housing and showing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry with necessary cover for exercising and grooming space.

C. Competition:

Shall include judging and exhibition rings or space, combined or independent of a Grand Stand and a mile Race Track, also a Band Stand and Field for competitive games.

D. Entertainment:

Amusement concessions, mainly temporary.

WILLIAM J. JENSEN
A. MUSGRAVE HYDE

CHARLES L. NUTT
OTTO TEEGEN

CHARLES L. NUTT

are brought together in order to see and compare the results of the year's agricultural efforts in a competitive manner, all having worked along with the various county agencies and schools in promoting better agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, etc.

The Fair is usually held after the harvest season when the labors of the year tend to let up so therefore the holiday spirit is evident and has its outlet in the carnival midway, race meets, etc.

The jury believed that a good solution would be gained by the following:

1. Motor car entrance to Fair without passing through large parking areas;
2. The principal purpose being set forth as educational, it was felt that the plan of the Fair should not be built around the amusement park;
3. Placing of permanent buildings so the student would not feel compelled to attempt to balance his scheme with the temporary building, carnivals, etc.;
4. The circulation should be such as to permit the visitors to go to the various exhibition buildings without having to retrace their steps or cross other circulations.

The jury was of the opinion that the placing of the restaurant right at the entrance was incorrect as it should more properly be related to all activities. A good arrangement of this was indicated by several of the students placing it between the main circulation and that of the midway.

The placing of the band stand in some remote place was looked on with disfavor as it should be more closely related to the central mall of the scheme.

The jury would also like to point out that the program indicated the site to be level and of a regular shape and

that the student should not put additional difficulties in his path in order to gain unique solution, such as placing the solution on the diagonal, corner entrances which would add to traffic problems, etc. In other words unless site difficulties or unusual shape of plot requires it, it is useless for the student to make himself work harder for a solution. Another criticism might also be made that the student should use judgment in the size indication of his buildings as they were in the majority of instances much too large.

The solution of R. Meyer, University of Illinois, is well thought out. While it did not meet all the criticisms offered by the jury the opinion was that all the activities were properly related and that it was a good presentation.

P. J. White, University of Kentucky, offered a simple solution with all things properly related. The arrangement of the restaurant was particularly good for it was between the two major activities. Some of the jury felt that the band stand spectators would crowd the circulation of the mall.

Taking all the problems into consideration and the probability that the majority of the students were unfamiliar with an actual County Fair, the jury felt that the results were good.

The awards were distributed as follows:

2 Mention	141 No Award
19 Half Mention	162 Total Submitted

AN ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND INCLOSURE TO A MUSEUM

EMERSON PRIZE COMPETITION

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 14, 1939 IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

At the end of a long and well landscaped esplanade rises a Municipal Museum devoted to Science and Industry. The elevation facing the esplanade is 40 feet high and is comprised of two wings 35 feet wide and 80 feet apart which project 60 feet from the main body of the museum thus forming an interior courtyard 80 feet wide by 60 feet deep. This courtyard is beautifully planted and has paved walks leading to doorways in the wings and main body. At the open end of the courtyard and connecting the two wings it is intended to erect an inclosure with an entrance gateway to shut out the public when the museum is not open.

JURY OF AWARD

WILLIAM T. ALDRICH
JOHN W. AMES, JR.
ROBERT P. BELLows
WALTER F. BOGNER
H. DALAND CHANDLER
WILLIAM EMERSON

This problem concerns itself with the design of the gateway and inclosure. (Since the building is old and has no particular architectural merit, it will not be necessary to have the design of the inclosure conform to the architecture.) The competitor has free scope in the choice of materials, in the width of the gateway opening, in the height of it and the inclosure. The principal requirements are that it serves its purpose as a barrier to keep people out of the museum grounds when not wanted, to have a character suited to the function of the building as of Science and Industry, and to be a credit to the esplanade and courtyard which it faces.

RALPH W. GRAY
HOWARD GREENLEY
ALEXANDER E. HOYLE
R. LOVELL LITTLE
CHARLES D. MAGINNIS
WILLIAM EMERSON

ELIOT T. PUTNAM
JOHN L. REID
HUBERT G. RIPLEY
HENRY R. SHEPLEY
HUGH A. STUBBINS, JR.
OTTO TEEGEN

REPORT OF THE JURY

WALTER F. BOGNER

The judgment of this problem was a momentous occasion. It was the first one to be held by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design outside New York City. It was the last Emerson Prize competition judged before the retirement of the donor from his distinguished deanship. The judgment took place in the fine exhibition room of the new building of the Architectural School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

As customary, the competition for the "Emerson Prize" dealt with a decorative design. In this case it called for the architectural treatment of "An Entrance Motif and Inclosure of a Museum." The text of the program, more so than the title, suggested that this study did not demand stereotype solutions.

It is particularly important, in this age of transition, to arrive at a fresh understanding of the meaning of decoration in architecture. Decoration which is not needed for the expression of an architectural message, or which gives the wrong character, is of no value. Superficially applied decoration, though it may be assembled of pretty bits of patterns and may even help to break down areas and produce a blending of surfaces, causes merely undue shifting of emphasis from the study of larger issues of general architectural importance to concern over inconsequential details. Besides, there is a danger that a display of craftsmanship may become a substitute for architectural thought. It is also of little value to the architect of this age to engage in superficial ornamentation, because conditions now dictate a much more direct, simpler, and less costly approach to design. All in all, it is more important for students to concern themselves with the organization of forms and shapes which convey as pleasingly and directly as possible the needs and character of a building. This demands thought, as well as taste and talent. It does not allow for copying or the blind application of skill in craftsmanship. Architecture treated in this truthful way becomes more vital and takes on a new and fresh spirit. A few of the designs approached the problem from this point of view, and the winner in particular deserves praise for his straight forward solution of an entrance motif to a museum devoted to science and industry—the feature of a building belonging to this age.

Every design in architecture serves a purpose which must be expressed by the architect. In this case, this purpose was clearly defined in the last sentence of the second paragraph of the program, "The principal requirements are that it (the entrance gateway) serves its purpose as a barrier to keep people out of the museum

grounds when not wanted, to have a character suited to the function of the building as of science and industry, and to be a credit to the esplanade and courtyard which it faces." To repeat, three distinct requirements are listed: First, it must be a barrier. Second, it must have the character of science and industry. Third, it must serve as a focal point in the esplanade and the courtyard.

In the one hundred and twenty odd problems submitted, it was hard to find any one drawing which gave a perfect answer to all three points listed. The larger number followed the easy path of adapting well-worn patterns with a disregard for their suitability. Inappropriateness to the purpose of the program and absence of aesthetic qualities took a heavy toll amongst these problems. About one-third of all the drawings showed attempts to create novelties. Oddly shaped doors were designed for tricky opening devices, and often gates too high and cumbersome to be operated by any technique were shown; abstract sculpture appeared without discernible relation to the architectural organization of the design. In such striving for novelty design principles were overlooked. Finally, there was a small group of drawings which stood out from the very beginning by the intrinsic merit of the individual designs. Not every one of these answered all the demands of the program, but all distinguished themselves for either a certain beauty or skill in the solution of the problems. They represented every possible "partis" which can be roughly grouped as follows: First, designs with a tall central motif (as for example by Caudill). Second, horizontal tablet schemes (see drawings by Sweeney and McGoodwin). Third, schemes with horizontal grille work (see drawings by Campagna and Wasserman).

A general praise must go to the skill in the drafting exhibited on this short problem; particular praise must go to a group of air brush renderings.

The drawing by W. W. Caudill, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (First Medal) showed a tall vertical motif consisting of block-like red stone pylons, flanking a pattern of metal work of scientific meaning. The latter, supposedly an illustration of the atomic theory, brought in the expression of the character of a museum of science and industry. Unfortunately, an attempt at stylization was made in this metal work. Individual jury members felt that—the atoms were a purely intellectual idea—it was the only design having scientific character—it was a fair termination of the esplanade—it would look better without a building in the back—to anyone approaching on foot, the gate would silhouette against the sky—com-

bination of the bronze with the red stone was effective but the balls should have been the same color as the doors.

The drawing by D. McGoodwin, University of Pennsylvania, (Second Medal) received much praise and serious consideration. It consisted of a tablet stretching over one-third of the courtyard flanked by massive pylons and incidental iron grilles. The design repeated a form of composition often used for memorials. It was carried out with the traditional handling of a sculptural motif in low relief and a not quite so successful introduction of wrought iron ornament. It was felt that, though the motif would appear as a fairly interesting silhouette, the sculptural ornament, which was the center of the theme, would become lost completely in a distant view. Some jury members said that—though the design had a certain character, the detail was not clear enough—it had a heaviness giving an impression of a memorial—the sculpture may have been well expressed, but should have been stronger.

The drawing by A. Sweeney, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology (First Medal) was awarded the Prize because of its strong and simple treatment of a composition similar to the one just mentioned, but without its shortcomings. Again here was found a horizontal masonry tablet of red stone flanked by somewhat lower walls of gray masonry. The proportions were excellent, and there was, in contrast to the previously mentioned design, an absence of unnecessary detail or elaboration. The sculptural ornament on the tablet counted as merely a surface texture, and as such did not need to function in a distant view. For the purpose of terminating the avenue and creating an attraction that could be seen from far off, a metal fin was placed on the axis somewhat in front of the tablet. This feature, faintly reminiscent of an aeroplane wing, clearly expressed the modern spirit and the function of a museum of science and industry. In this way, the objections raised on the previously described design were overcome. The recognition of the need for accenting the axis in such a parti greatly helped to bring the prize to this design. Here, ornament and beauty grew out of a logical expression of the function. Some jury members felt that:—The grille work was not exciting—that it was one of the simplest designs—that it had a good idea.

The drawing by E. Wasserman, University of Illinois (Second Medal) showed, in a beautiful black and white spray rendering, a well-worn classic motif—the vase with the ram's head in the shape of a drinking horn. In the composition, it was used for two fountains forming transitional elements between the wings of the building and a

long horizontal grille extending between them. The iron work was found to be out of scale, and the general conception lacked somewhat in thought and originality. The jury commented: How is the design related to industry and science?—The idea of keeping the center open toward the garden is good—a very nice drawing.

The design by P. Campagna (First Medal), University of Illinois, followed the same compositional scheme as the aforementioned. It had one advantage over all others as it featured the garden. The jury felt that:—The grille work had little to do with science—it was gracefully and pleasantly rendered.

On other outstanding designs, the following comments were made: E. L. Kennedy, University of Pennsylvania (Second Medal): Some members of the jury felt that—the design met the program very well—the relief sculpture on the stone had been nicely handled, and some scientific symbols appeared on the piers. Others thought that the design on the whole was somewhat trite and the detail of the fence bad.

E. Kasztelanic, New York University (Second Medal): The drawing was considered effective. The sculpture, however, and the grille work came in for some criticism. The treatment of the legs of the figures produced confusion, and the question arose as to whether it was technically possible to build the pierced stone work without loss in architectural effectiveness.

P. E. Falkenstein, University of Pennsylvania (Second Medal): While the drawing was in general considered good, a variety of critical comments were made—it lacked scale—had too many motifs—was well conceived, but awkwardly expressed.

J. W. Fitzgibbon, University of Pennsylvania, (Second Medal): The silhouette, the proportions, and the openness toward the gardens were praised. The gate was criticized for its height and its lack of termination. The stone portions of the design were considered good.

P. S. Kelly's design, of University of Pennsylvania, was, perhaps, the most distinguished in the mention class. Its drum-like central motif was well proportioned and interesting. In its idea as a setting for the figure within, it seemed somewhat inadequate, and as a means of circulation it was too complicated and crowded. The jury would have preferred the gate on the outside. It was certainly the best among the solutions offering a novelty in design, but was not quite sufficient to rise above its grade.

The awards were distributed as follows:

3 First Medal	79 No Award
6 Second Medal	1 Hors Concours
33 Mention	122 Total Submitted

A VILLAGE LIBRARY

CLASS C PROBLEM II

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 24, 1939

The local authorities of a rural community intend to build a public library. This library will be used essentially for circulating books and hence no special reading room will be necessary.

The requirements of the proposed building are as follows:

a) One large room with book shelves for 10,000 volumes, in open shelves. (Average figure is about 8 volumes per foot of shelf.) These shelves should be kept low

enough to be easily accessible and might be arranged to form alcoves or niches where tables and chairs can be set for reference.

- b) Librarian's desk near card files and two storage closets. This desk shall control the main entrance and overlook the large room.
- c) Two toilets and coat storage near main entrance.
- d) Boiler room. This may be in basement and be accessible either from within or outside.

JURY OF AWARD

MAX ABRAMOVITZ
JOHN D. BOYD
EDWIN H. DENBY
DONALD A. FLETCHER
JAMES GAMBARO
VITO A. GIRONE

JOHN THEODORE HANEMAN
GEORGE FOSTER HARRELL
IRVING D. HARRIS
CHARLES L. NUTT
JAMES W. O'CONNOR

MORRIS B. SANDERS
WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD
EDWARD D. STONE
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H. S. WATERBURY

REPORT OF THE JURY

One of the essentials in elementary design is the study of volume relationships. This program adequately presented this problem, yet too often the jury found that this simple building of one main room with its space, its walls, and its volume relationship and expression was not thoroughly studied. Orientation, an important factor in library design was often neglected. North light is best, some east light is possible but west light in the afternoon is annoying to any reader. South light should be minimized.

In the interior, alcoves function as walls and consequently demand careful study. They should not function as haphazard subdivisions. Often, problems showed rooms whose defining walls presented bad shapes, implying that the student had not studied the walls of his room which a quick isometric could easily have shown.

The program asked that the landscaping of the land be shown, yet but few problems did so. Another bone of contention is the play upon the word "monochrome". The jury does not enjoy giving an "Hors Concours" to a problem that oversteps the bounds but cautions that "monochrome" means a presentation in a single hue and regrets that it must obey that ruling. It isn't very wise of a student to throw out of competition four weeks work by a few hours of indiscretion.

MAX ABRAMOVITZ

The problem presented by M. A. Crouch, of the University of Illinois, was considered the best working small library. His room was good, well proportioned and showed that the walls had been studied. The alcove partitions were low, nicely arranged, and low enough to permit good control. All services were conveniently arranged and coats were easily controlled. The facade could have had more study.

The problem presented by G. A. Phillips, of University of Illinois, considered orientation and designed his room to receive maximum north light and sensibly minimized his south light. The plan showed adequate control. His design was simple, intimate, and showed an excellent use of simple materials directly used and in village character.

D. Murray of Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, had a workable plan, yet the access to toilets through a coat room would encourage thieving. The plan allowed too much space for circulation, yet the elevation was a good, direct expression of this liberal plan and well proportioned.

The awards were distributed as follows:

1 First Mention Placed	36	Half Mention
2 First Mention	29	No Award
17 Mention	7	Hors Concours
	92	Total Submitted

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS B PROBLEM II

AWARDS

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: R. Carlstedt, Z. H. McClanahan, Jr.
No Award: 2

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

First Mention: H. M. Neilson
Mention: J. C. Armstrong, Jr., J. T. Harnack, R. B. Huey, B. Jackman, C. R. Nicosia, W. A. Pfouts, G. C. Pierce, W. Scott, L. G. Stenberg

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Mention: A. Gil Borges, J. T. Gaiser, A. H. Snipes, R. Stickle
No Award: 11

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Mention: J. C. Bonebrake, C. H. Droppers
No Award: 9

DREXEL INSTITUTE ATELIER, PHILADELPHIA:

Mention: C. J. Mitchell, J. M. Stineman
No Award: 4

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

First Mention: M. A. Cason
Mention: J. B. Addy, W. Barnett, H. E. Cobb, C. Link, J. D. Shafer, J. W. Simms, J. L. Walker, Jr., J. A. Verdi
No Award: 3
Hors Concours: M. Borges

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:

Mention: J. I. Brady
No Award: 2

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

No Award: 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Mention: E. E. Post

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE:

No Award: 10

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

First Mention: K. Cole, Jr.
Mention: C. G. Andrews, R. L. Brown, J. B. Green, J. M. Hendrickson, J. W. Jones, J. M. Mason, D. McPheeters, R. Walker, J. G. Williams
No Award: 3

197 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

First Mention: C. W. Ernst, Jr.
Mention: J. F. Akers, R. Ambrose, C. Bicksler, R. G. Booth, T. Coatsworth, F. M. Eby, D. A. Gilbert, W. W. Hayes, W. F. Jones, I. G. MacDougall, A. H. MacIntire, Jr., R. R. Rhodes, J. E. Stewart, J. R. Suydam, J. L. Thorne

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

First Mention Placed: W. K. Elliot
Mention: W. F. Cochran, R. Moment, H. C. Wells

RICE INSTITUTE:

Mention: M. B. Morris
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention Placed: D. L. Grieb, O. Mendez, F. D. Miles
First Mention: N. J. Fassler, C. W. Sanders
Mention: B. H. Adams, W. Awsumb, R. A. Binfield, C. M. Bradley, C. E. Boettcher, D. M. Checkley, D. D. Dick, M. Gragg, J. Hollabaugh, A. F. Hendler, B. L. Hill, S. Horn, T. W. Hill, R. A. Jorgensen, R. H. Lesser, R. Myers, O. W. Pierce, R. L. Read, A. A. Smith, C. P. Stewart, E. R. Smealie, L. Schwall, W. C. Wright
No Award: 3
Hors Concours: R. Amdal, L. C. Bernard, D. R. Brown, D. Honn

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

Mention: L. P. Thompson, P. J. White
No Award: 10

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA:

Mention: D. L. Leavitt, W. W. Hull

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

No Award: 3
Hors Concours: M. Gruenenfelder

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: N. Baker, F. W. Binckley, J. E. Bowman, J. Knight, L. L. Long, C. J. Vahlberg
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Mention: R. L. Ackoff, H. R. Bloom, R. A. Ibarguen,
C. G. Lee, D. A. Wallace, Jr.
No Award: 7

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Mention: T. W. S. Craven, R. I. Upshur, G. R. Pacheco
No Award: 5
Hors Concours: A. M. Hardesty, L. Thomas

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

Mention: J. P. Hunter, J. H. Wood
No Award: 2

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH II

AWARDS

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Half Mention: J. F. Law

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Half Mention: MacA. Cason

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Half Mention: E. E. Post

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Half Mention: R. Walker, S. Wheeler

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Half Mention: R. J. Ambrose, W. E. Kremer, A. H.
MacIntire, J. L. Thorne

A COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS

162 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

Mention: R. Myers
Half Mention: A. Braviak, C. M. Bradley, C. E. Boettcher, D. L. Grieb

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

Mention: P. J. White
Half Mention: W. E. Dunlap, J. W. Hund, C. O. Landrum, S. R. Thomas

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Half Mention: N. Baker

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Half Mention: R. L. Ackoff

EMERSON PRIZE

AN ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND INCLOSURE TO A MUSEUM

AWARDS

121 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
No Award: 1

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
No Award: 6

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
No Award: 10

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: L. M. Druckenbrod, Jr., F. V. Gandola, J. A.
Klug, E. A. Moulthrop
No Award: 4

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
No Award: 5

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:
Mention: J. L. Coppersmith
No Award: 1

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
No Award: 1

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
First Medal and Prize: A. Sweeney, Jr.
First Medal: W. W. Caudill
Mention: J. G. Kelley
No Award: 5

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Second Medal: E. Kasztelanic
Mention: S. N. Gellman, L. J. Israel, S. R. Joseph, I.
Schwam
No Award: 8

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
No Award: 6

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Mention: W. E. Kremer, M. Minnich
No Award: 4

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Mention: W. O. Cain, G. A. Downs
No Award: 5

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Medal: P. Campagna
Second Medal: E. Wasserman
Mention: C. L. Booth, E. R. De Zurko, G. A. Galaway,
A. Kouzmanoff, A. H. Nemoede, C. M. Pulley, L. J.
Soucek, R. A. Strauch, A. T. Smithson, R. N. Sloan
No Award: 13
Hors Concours: G. F. Schreiber, Jr.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

No Award: 3

CLASS C PROBLEM II

AWARDS

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Half Mention: J. Weinstein
No Award: 8

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Mention: R. D. Harley, J. J. Scheetz
Half Mention: H. B. Cain, W. A. Toth, E. K. Van
Oeveren
No Award: 1

ATELIER, DENVER:

Half Mention: G. T. Prince, E. E. Tinkham
No Award: 2

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:

Half Mention: G. A. Morri

JOHN TARLETON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:

No Award: 2

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

First Mention: D. Murray
Mention: W. H. Walton
Half Mention: B. J. Bruce, Jr., F. M. Harrington, Jr.,
C. McKirahan, E. C. Powell
No Award: 6

RICE INSTITUTE:

No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention Placed: M. A. Crouch
First Mention: G. A. Phillips
Mention: J. W. Barnes, R. W. Ditzel, A. Dreyfuss,
J. G. Fogarty, W. F. Galowitch, D. O. Johnson, B. R.
Quick, R. T. Reardon, M. J. Tapscott, R. F. Wolfsey

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: E. F. Jones, G. M. Small
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Second Medal: P. E. Falkenstein, J. W. Fitzgibbon,
E. L. Kennedy, D. McGoodwin
Mention: J. M. Brown, C. H. Convery, J. A. Holmes,
P. S. Kelly, M. S. Kermacy, C. T. Okie, W. A.
Trimble
No Award: 2

UNAFFILIATED:

ALLEGTON, PA.:
No Award: 1

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

No Award: 1

A VILLAGE LIBRARY

92 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

Half Mention: H. V. Allen, A. Braviak, J. P. Callmer, G.
Deuth, V. A. Esh, E. Furlong, R. Gatewood, R. P.
Hooton, P. O. Nelson, J. F. Peloza, C. W. Phillips,
M. D. Piersol, A. J. Porteous, K. Robson, L. W.
Scholl, R. F. Tomczak, L. C. Woodard, J. LeB.
Wright

No Award: 4

Hors Concours: K. W. Brooks, Q. R. Fuller, L. S. Kelley, S. G. Paulsen

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

Half Mention: R. F. Stuhr
No Award: 1
Hors Concours: D. F. Haley

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: G. C. Cunningham, R. J. Tappan, O. S. Witt
Half Mention: H. A. Hudson, Jr., H. W. Scruggs, P. J.
Thompson
No Award: 3
Hors Concours: M. Conkle, R. Dyer

ATELIER WINSLOW, LOS ANGELES:

Half Mention: G. J. Riha
No Award: 1

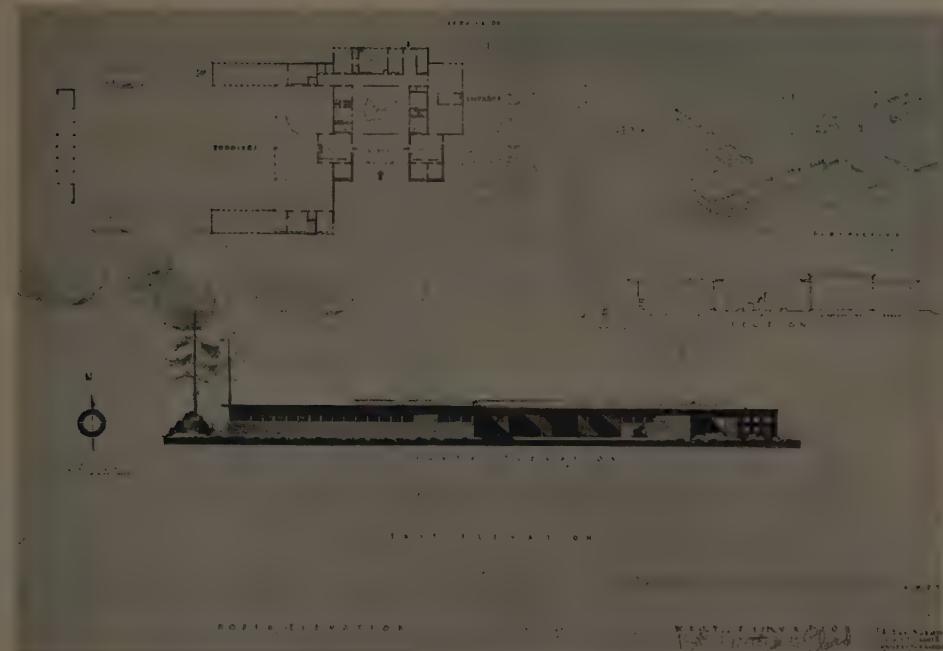
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EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO:

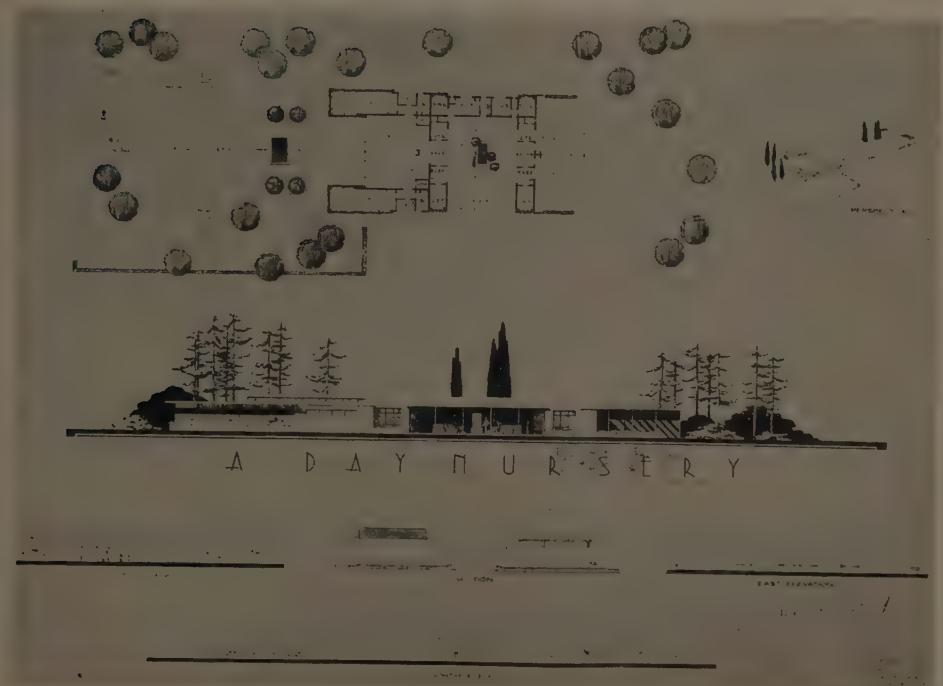
Half Mention: K. W. Fischer

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

Mention: L. T. Kabis
Half Mention: I. MacK. Horne



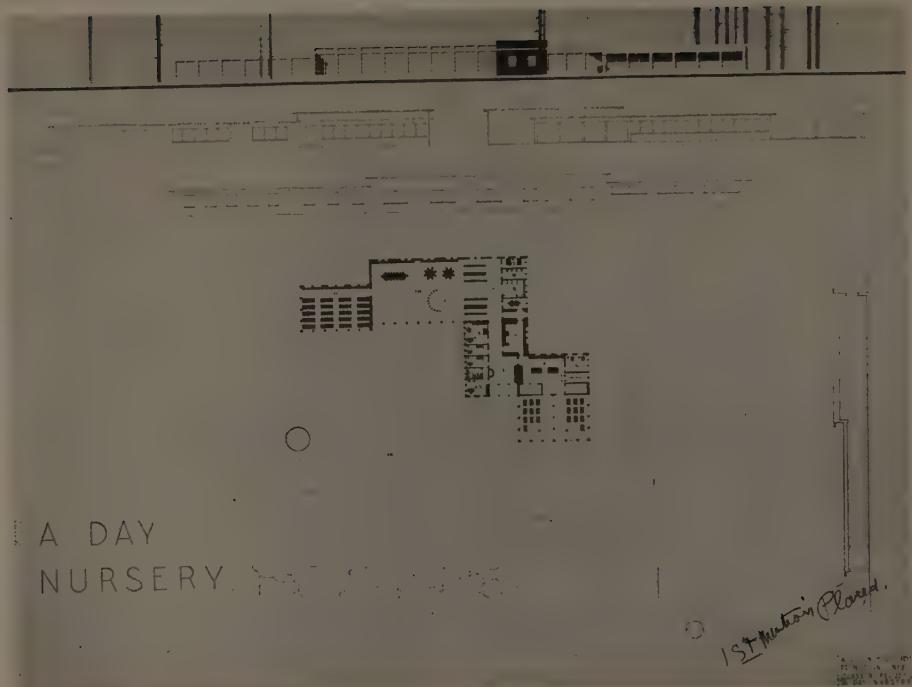
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FIRST MENTION PLACED—O. MENDEZ
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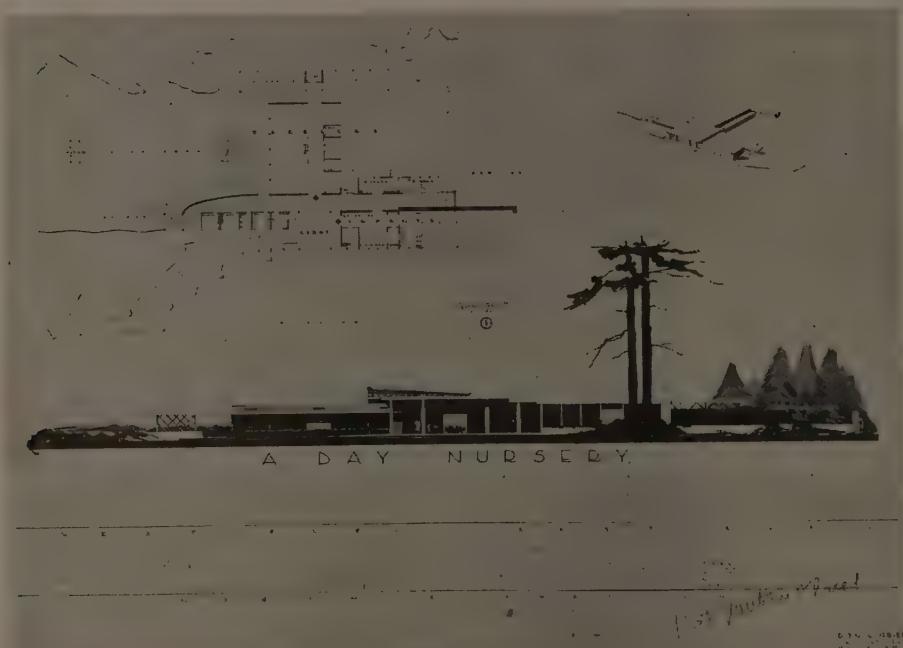
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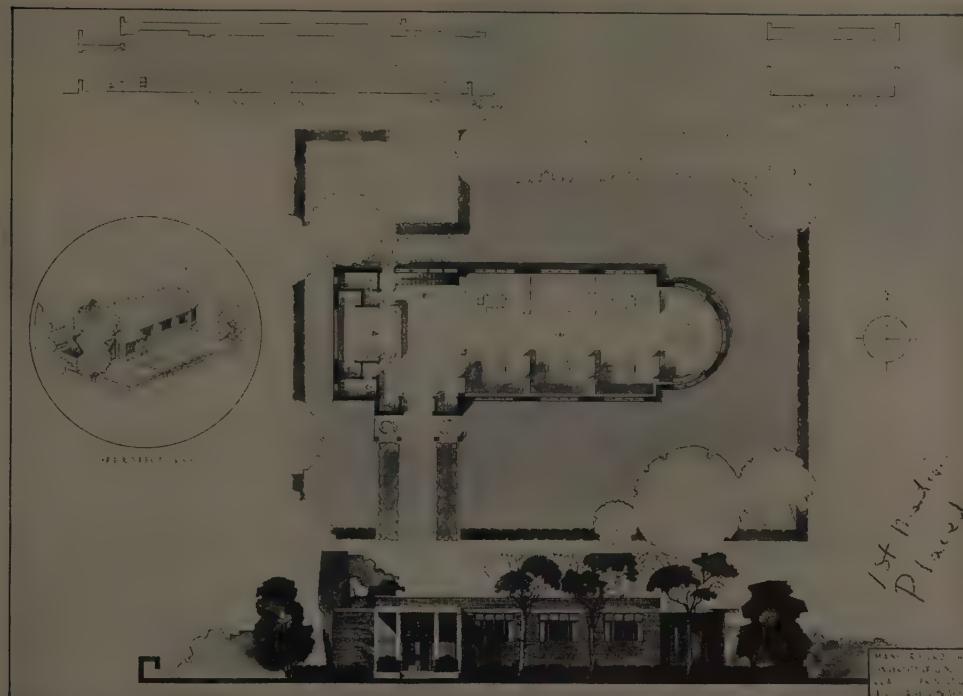
A DAY
NURSERY

FIRST MENTION PLACED—W. K. ELLIOT



FIRST MENTION PLACED—D. L. GRIEB
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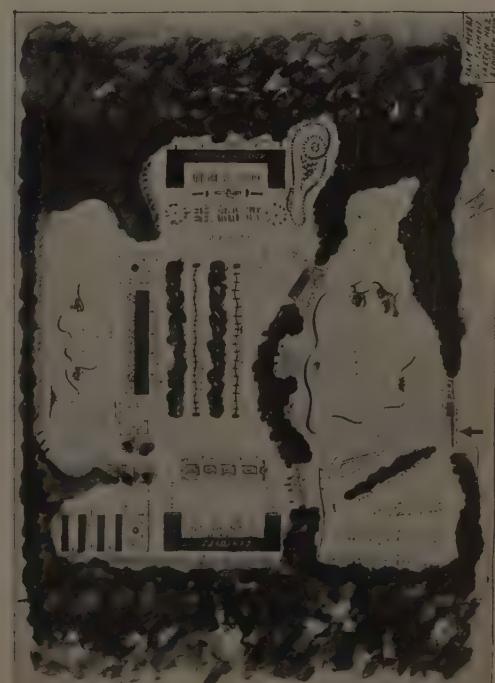


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MENTION—P. J. WHITE

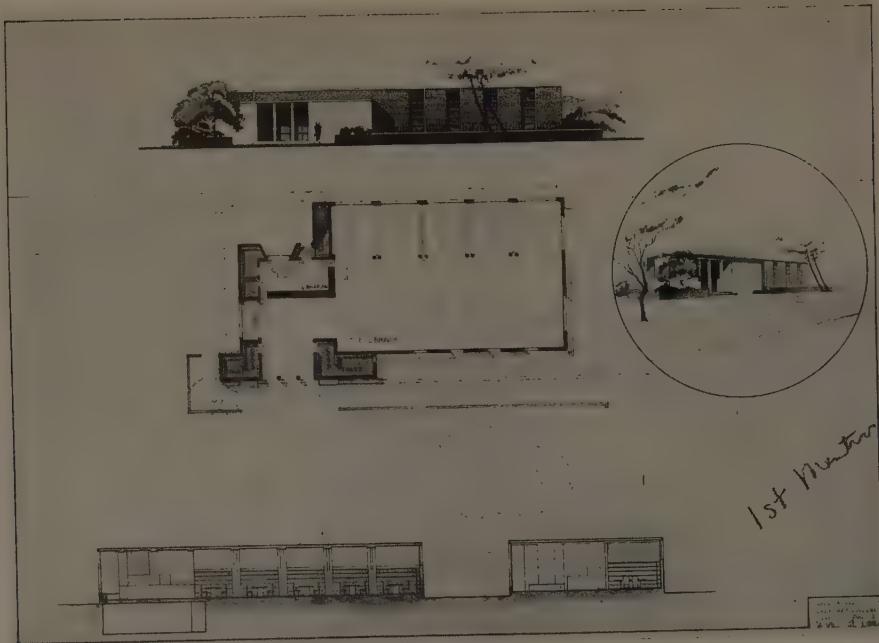
CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH II—A COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS



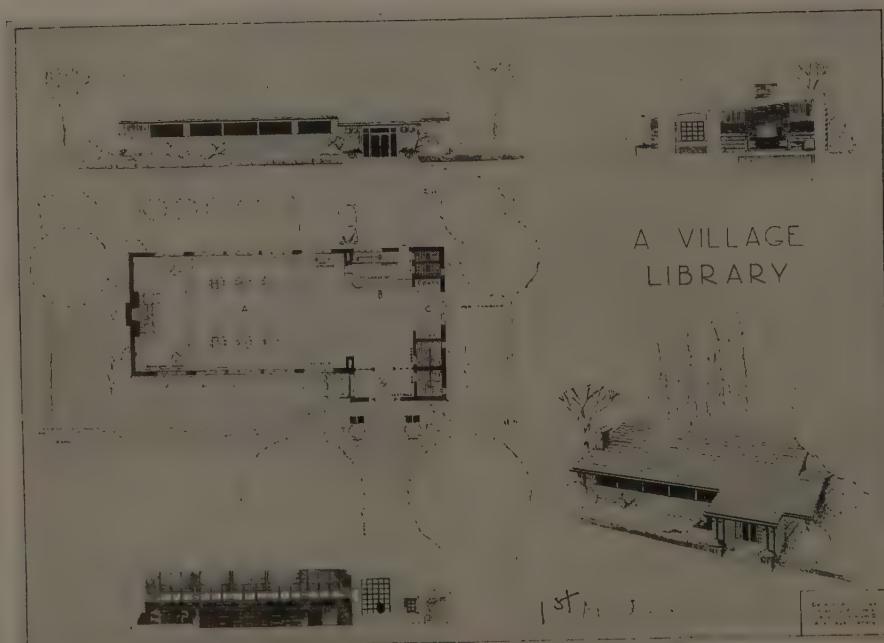
MENTION—R. MYERS

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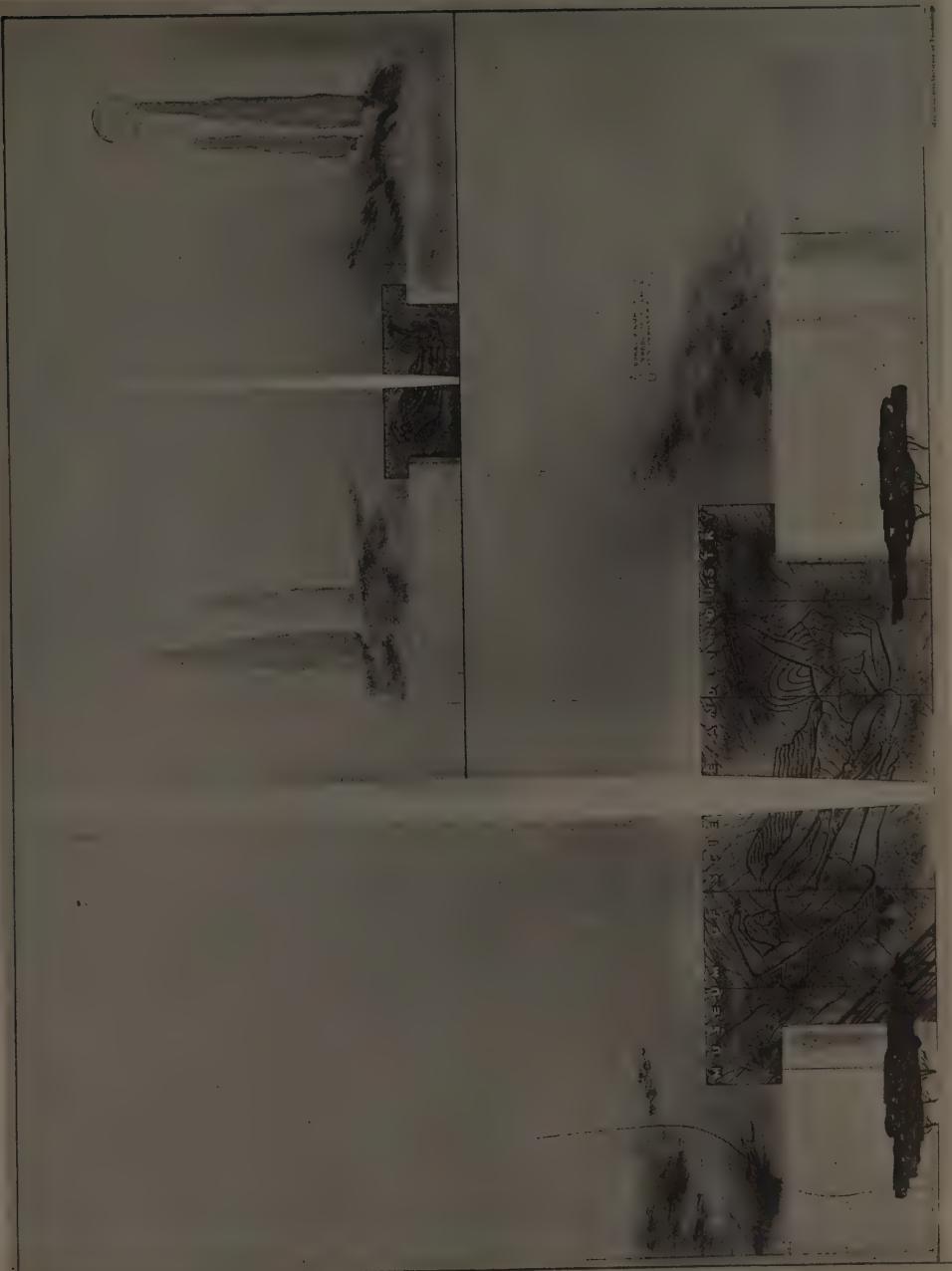
FIRST MENTION—D. MURRAY



FIRST MENTION—G. A. PHILLIPS

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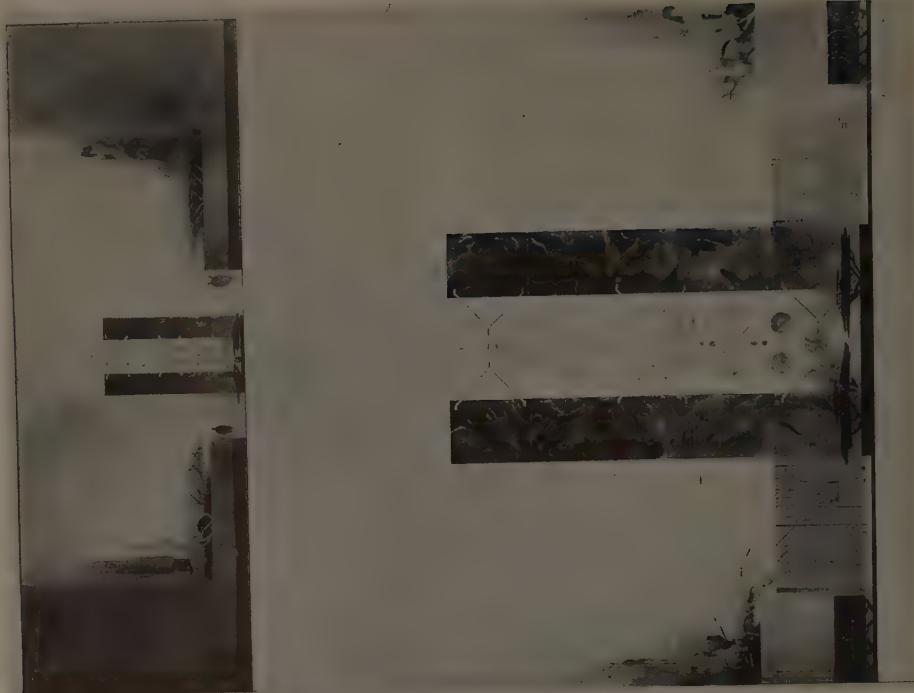


EMERSON PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL—A. SWEENEY, JR.

EMERSON PRIZE—AN ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND INCLOSURE TO A MUSEUM

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FIRST MEDAL—W. W. CAUDILL

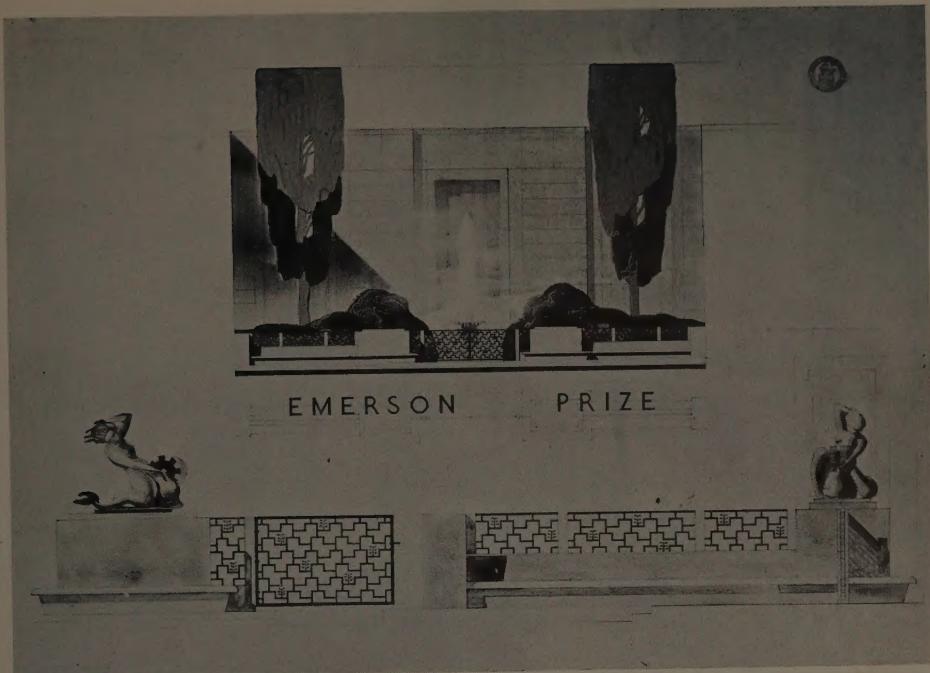


SECOND MEDAL—E. WASSERMAN

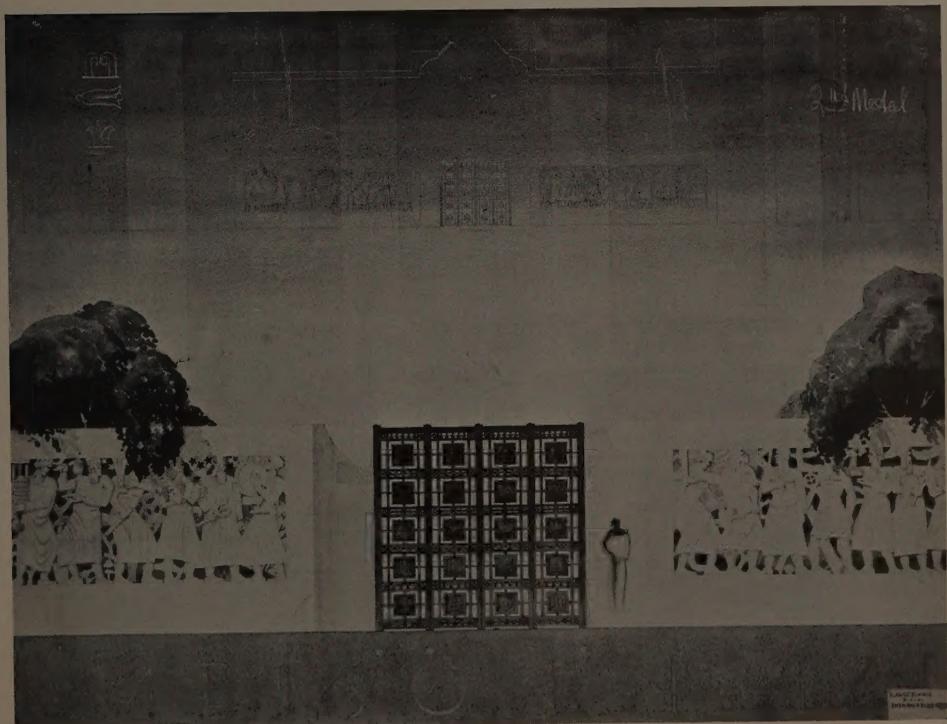
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FIRST MEDAL—P. CAMPAGNA



SECOND MEDAL—E. KASZTELANIC

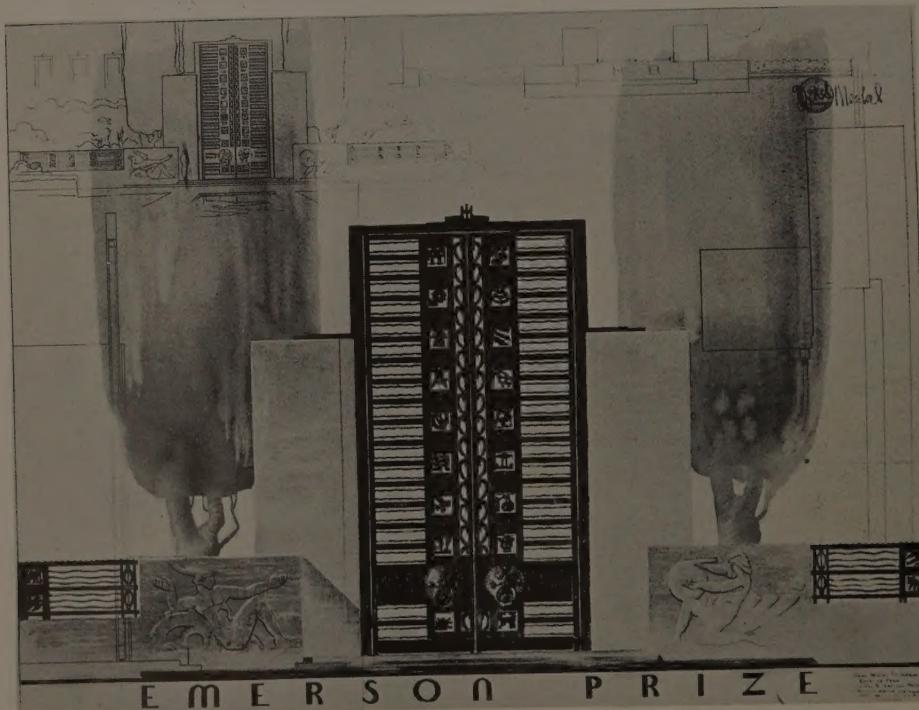
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SECOND MEDAL—E. L. KENNEDY

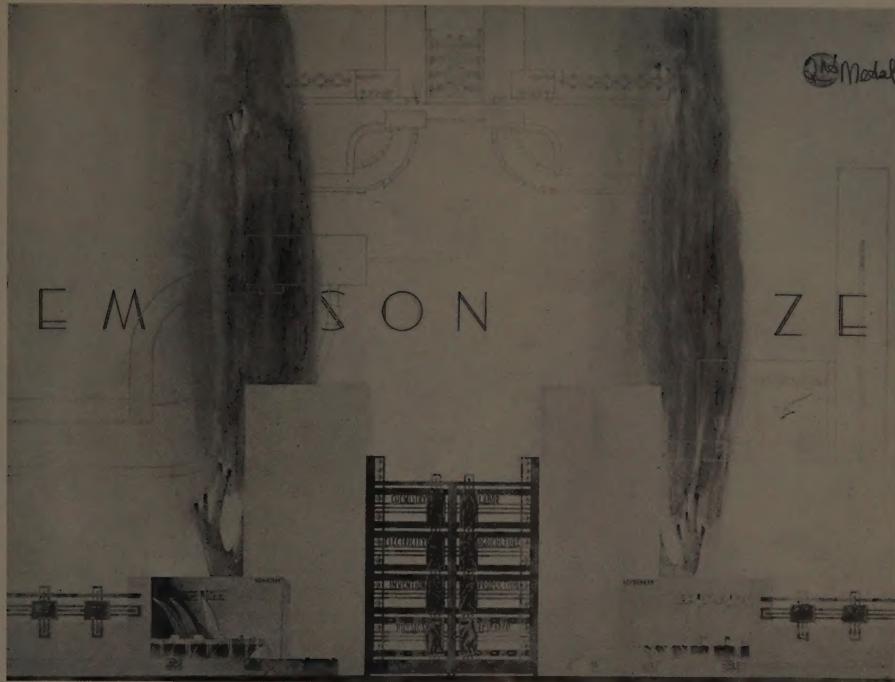


SECOND MEDAL—J. W. FITZGIBBON

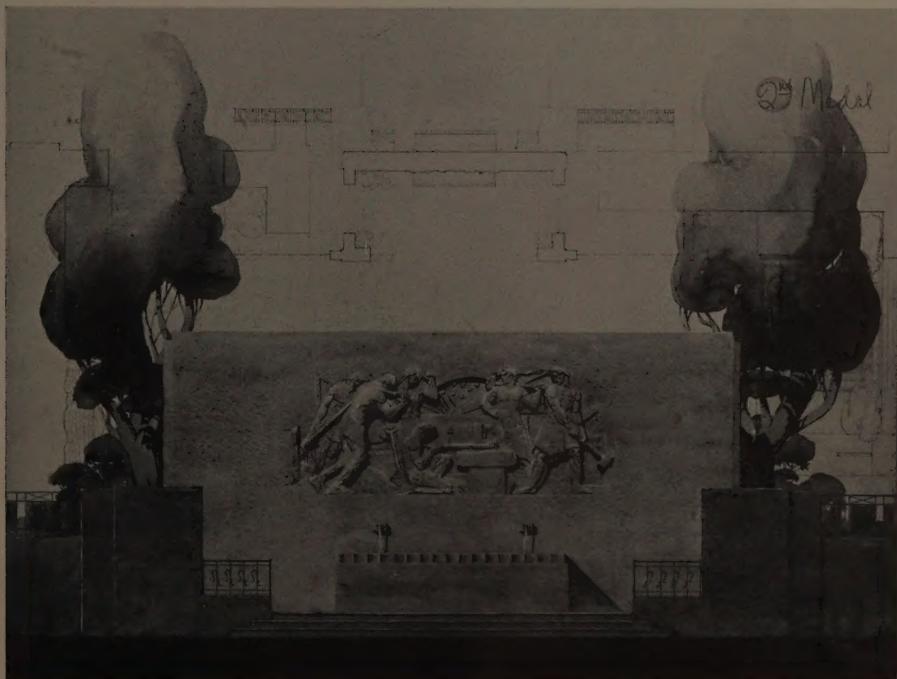
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SECOND MEDAL—P. E. FALKENSTEIN



SECOND MEDAL—D. McGOODWIN

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